

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

[VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TAXING THE STATES.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TREZEVANT LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hammond's Efforts to Get the Claim Paid—The Electric Light Investigation—The Dakota Debate—The Status of the Silver Question in the House—Other News.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—[Special.] Mr. Hammond's bill to prevent the claim of war taxes under the act of August 5th, 1861, which he called up in the house today, indirectly applies to the Trezevant claim by the provision that such taxes shall not be construed as a set off against states having claims against the general government. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, made a speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Hepburn opposed it. Its further consideration will be resumed tomorrow, if the private calendar is laid aside. If the regular order of business is taken, the bill will not come up again before next Tuesday, when Mr. Hammond will make an argument in support of it. The minority report from the judiciary committee against the bill is signed by only four of its fifteen members, viz. Messrs. Hepburn of Iowa, Carswell of Wisconsin, Banney of Massachusetts, and Parker of New York. The minority report takes extreme ground on the right to collect the land tax, and enters into a labored argument to sustain it. It even contends that the general government has the right to seize the state capital, or any other property of the state, to secure the payment of this tax. The majority report holds that this tax was upon land, and not upon the state, and the discussion will involve some fine points of states' rights. The amendment which is proposed by the minority of the committee is to refund all taxes collected under the act of 1861. This would involve the payment of seventeen millions from the national treasury to the northern states as the condition of paying any claims which the states that did not pay land tax may hold against the government. It is hardly possible that the minority report will be adopted by the house.

MR. BLAND'S RESOLUTION.

The vote on Mr. Bland's resolution in the house yesterday could not be looked upon as a test of the strength of silver. There is no doubt that the silver men have a pretty good majority as matters now stand, but the vote on the resolution did not involve the question of the suspension of coinage. Many republicans who are anti-silver men voted with Bland because the resolution was in the nature of an attack upon the administration. For the same reason a number of silver democrats voted with Mr. Hewitt, yet it is very probable that the majority of eighty, by which the Bland resolution was adopted, is not much above the actual majority which the silver men can command in the house on a square test.

HARRISON ON VEST.

The telephone scandal now bids fair to be a boomerang to the friends of the Bell company, who have been so clamorous for the investigation of the use of Pan Electric stock. The Washington Critic, this afternoon, expresses the opinion of many members of congress in saying:

There is a daily growing impression that it would not be a bad idea to extend the scope of the committee which will investigate the Pan Electric matter, so as to include the great Bell monopoly. It would not be a bad idea to make an investigation of the Bell company's business and organization give an account of its expenditures, especially within the six months or six weeks past. A list of the names of stockholders would probably make interesting reading.

H. R. DEBATING DAKOTA.

Senator Harrison Twisted by Senators Butler and Morgan.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In the senate Mr. Cameron called up the bill providing for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. The amendment suggested by the naval committee requires that the assistant should come from civil life.

Mr. Bumby, of Indiana, in advocating this bill, hoped that some "expectation" would be given of the need of such an officer, and the need of such haste in taking up the bill at this time, it having but recently been reported.

The debate on this bill at once took a political turn, and it went until two o'clock. The participants were Messrs. Harr, Butler, Cameron, Ingalls, Hale, Plum, Hawley, Beck, Allison, Van Wyck, Blackburn, Cookrell and Legan. The main feature of the debate was an attack upon the present head of the navy department by the republicans, on account of his action in the matter of John Ronch's contracts and a defense by the democrats. Finally Mr. Cameron urged an immediate vote on the bill, but Mr. Legan opposed this, and at two o'clock the matter went over.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The chairman laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury in reply to the recent resolution of the senate relating to the conscience fund. The secretary said that his original intent was that the donations of money received from persons unknown, were because of money wrongfully withheld from the government. The first item to the credit of the fund was made in 1827, and the fund now amounts to \$220,747.

Among the memorials presented and appropriately referred, was one by Mr. Sewell, constituents of a congressional district, protesting against grants by congress of any right to build a bridge from the shores of New Jersey to those of Staten Island, New York, and asserting the doctrine of states' rights in denial of the power of congress to grant such authority. Several petitions were presented from organizations of the Knights of Labor, urging congress to open up to settlement the territory of Oklahoma.

THE DAKOTA BILL.

The Dakota bill was then placed before the senate and Mr. Harrison took the floor. Taking up in serial form the objections made to the admission of Dakota, Mr. Harrison proceeded to show, he contended either their inapplicability to the case under debate, or their inherent fallacy. In this he took the real animus of the objections was that another presidential election should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such election.

Mr. Morgan said the senator from Indiana (Harrison) who was evidently a candidate for the presidency, might not have a chance at the votes of Dakota, for Mr. Morgan did not think he would ripen in four years.

Mr. Harrison said that he ever should be a candidate, although he would not be at all sure but that he might justly claim the electoral vote of Alabama, he never

would expect to have it counted for him.

Mr. Harrison defended the persons who had been prominent in the Dakota proceeding, from attacks made on them by the senatorial opponents of admission.

Messrs. Butler and Morgan frequently interposed with comment and inquiries as to Harrison's points and the debate occasionally became warm.

On Mr. Butler's stating in one instance that Mr. Morgan did not understand the point at the moment in controversy, Mr. Morgan remarked, "Oh, he does not want to understand it, let him go along."

Mr. Harrison insisted that Morgan and Butler had set up a man of straw and hustled him all around the senate chamber, and as the debate proceeded Mr. Harrison read papers to show the feeling prevalent in Dakota with regard to the question of admission, one senator created something of a sensation by quoting King Henry's exclamation, "Oh, Lord, how this world is given to lying!" (This brought down the floor as well as the galleries.)

Other passages at arms took place between senators participating in the debate. For example, when Mr. Harrison wanted to know the name of the state which had the new constitution of Dakota, if not "the constitution of the state of Dakota," he propounded the inquiry: "Would the senator have begun it with the words, 'by the grace of God and the senator from South Carolina?'" (Laughter.)

To which Mr. Butler replied: "No, I should have simply said, 'by the grace of the senator from South Carolina!'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Harrison spoke at some length in further maintenance of the points originally made by him in favor of the committee's bill.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but Mr. Call asked him to give way for an executive session.

This Mr. Butler was willing to do.

Mr. Harrison wished some agreement arrived at as to the time when the senate should come to a vote on the bill.

Mr. Beck said that in Mr. Vest's absence, he Beck, would not be willing to consent that the time be fixed.

Mr. Harrison understood from Vest that Vest might not be in the senate for a week yet.

Considerable confusion arose as to the course to be pursued, the republicans showing unwillingness to go into executive session without an agreement as to the vote. Without further action on the bill, at 4:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hammond's Trezevant Claims Bill—American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—After the reading of the journal, which consumed more than half an hour, the speaker proceeded to the call of committees for reports, but no measures of public importance were submitted.

In the morning Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, on behalf of the committee on judiciary, called up the bill relating to the casting of the electoral votes of the eastern and central districts of Arkansas into two districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of the eastern district of Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, on behalf of the same committee, called up the bill to prevent the claim of war taxes under the act of August 5th, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, by the United States, being set off against the states having claims against the general government.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, made an argument in favor of the bill, contending that it was a matter of simple justice to the various states of the union. The government, illustrious in its resources, as powerful to execute its promises as it was to enforce its decrees, did not afford to plant itself on the Rob Roy rule—the simple plan, "that they shall take that have the power, and they shall keep that can."

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, attacked the bill as a proposition to relieve certain states that had been in the rebellion from the obligation of paying without in any way attempting to secure equal justice to all of the states, by means of which had promptly made full payment. Pending further discussion the morning hour expired.

The house went into a committee of the whole to relieve the shipping interest of a portion of the existing burdens.

A number of amendments were made to the bill in furtherance of its object. The committee rose and the bill passed.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution setting apart Friday and Saturday next for the consideration of the Fifteenth Porter bill, the previous question to be ordered at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, objected.

Adjoined.

THE TELEPHONE SCANDAL.

A Congressional Committee Investigating the Matter.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The house committee on expenditures in the department of justice today agreed on a resolution calling for a full investigation of the interior, and the attorney general for information as to the amount of money, if any, which had been expended by the government in the telephone cases recently before the interior department.

Chairman Gibson said that the Hanback resolution limited the scope of investigation to the expenditures of the government, and while the committee did not want to go into the details of the interior, he wanted to open up the telephone controversy. He said that as one member of the committee he did not think it should be made a court of appeals to decide whether Secretary Lamar's decision was correct or not.

DEMENET'S FALSEHOODS.

The correspondents squelched a man who denied what he had said.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The senate committee on public lands today gave a hearing, at their request, to the newspaper correspondents who last week telegraphed to their paper interview with Surveyor General Deacon of the western interior. Deacon had his recent examination of this committee, concluding, and the statements contained in which he did not withhold from foundation.

J. A. Coryn and G. G. Bain, correspondents respectively of the Chicago Times and New York World, testified that they separately had long, confidential interviews with Deacon, and that every material statement made in the reports which were made upon Deacon's authority. Among them were statements to the effect that senators and members of congress had been bribed by the Mormons, and that high federal officials were implicated in extensive land frauds. Mr. Bain took notes from Deacon's dictation, a portion of which, covering in general terms the alleged large land frauds, he was induced to publish, claiming from Deacon, the remainder he was to publish, but was not to attribute to Deacon.

A word from John R. McLean.

A Legislative Committee Examining Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The house committee on privileges and elections, received their investigation of the alleged fraud at the last elections in this county today. County Clerk Dalton refused to allow the committee to have the returns photographed, by which process it was intended to prove the "seven men" forgery. One member of the committee favored taking Dalton under arrest for contempt, but it was decided to summon him before the house, which assembled yesterday. He was accordingly served with a subpoena. J. B. Struble testified that Charles W. Harrow, member of the board of public works, called at his house in a carriage, and after inviting him to take a ride, said he came from John R. McLean, and offered him \$300 to stay away from the polls on election day, as it was their intention to carry out a state, rather than remain out for an indefinite period.

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THE VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The signal corps stationed at Smithville, reports the direct American schooner Martha Brown was set fire in the gulf stream southeast of Savanna.

On the 29th, three men, who were taken off by a British schooner Fernow, now off Cape Forster. The Martha Brown is the same vessel the revenue steamer Bontell was instructed to cruise for.

The Deputy Sheriffs indicted.

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## WOODRUFF APPOINTED.

MACON WILL HAVE HER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED.

A Good Man in a Good Place—Macon Library—Telegram for His Arrest—The First Baptist Church—Covington and Macon—Missing Orphan—Personal and General.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. D. B. Woodruff, the well known architect, has just received notice of his appointment of superintendent of public works at Macon, Georgia, from the secretary of the treasury at Washington. A better man could not have been appointed, and as soon as he can communicate with the department, work will begin on the long delayed erection of the government buildings at Macon. What Mr. Woodruff does will redound to the honor of Macon, as he is a man of long experience and thorough ability, backed by the best business men in Macon. We hope to see a handsome structure erected before many months shall pass away.

## Macon Library.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the directors of the Macon Library association Tuesday the following were present: Messrs. H. T. Powell, T. O. Chester, H. M. Wile, L. O. Stevens, W. M. Bearden and C. M. Steel.

Report of Librarian Herbst for the past month: Collections, \$121.10; circulation of books, 965 volumes, with 5 new volumes added.

Twenty-four persons, Harry McKay, Mrs. A. N. O'Connor, M. M. Folsom, Henry C. Davis, Miss Minnie Morgan, C. W. G. Peacock, Mrs. E. P. Mitchell, R. E. Reid, J. F. Pearce, W. Jennings, G. C. Evans, J. B. Pound, E. T. Ryerson, Mrs. Riley Jones, T. H. Stone, J. B. Edwards, Mrs. D. S. Wright, Mrs. Emma Bond, Mrs. I. B. English, S. C. Brigham and H. C. Holman, were unanimous by elected members.

An "unknown friend" donated \$4 through Major Chestney to purchase books.

Thanks returned to John B. Gordon, choice curiosities; Colonel Thomas M. Johnson, or volume of his geological survey; Hon. James H. Blount, congressional records, 1886; and Professors Blackshear and Daniels for photographs of the frozen Ocmulgee.

C. S. Anderson and R. H. Plant sent in their resignations as directors, and the vacancies will be filled next week.

## That Missing Orphan.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Daniel Joseph Blackwell, the missing orphan, has been found. Mr. J. W. Amerson and his father, J. J. Amerson, as stated by Mr. Northrop, was the gentleman who took young Daniel Joseph Blackwell from the Methodist orphan's home, this city. But J. J. Amerson's name having been mentioned in connection with the matter, that gentleman determined to ferret the mystery. From a lady a boy named Blackwell was in Fulton county. Last Saturday Mr. Amerson went out there and found Blackwell living with a man named Dupree, and when Amerson approached him on the subject of coming to Macon, putting himself in communication with Mr. Northrop, his legal guardian, the boy declined. He was supported by Dupree, who said that he might apply for a new name, and when his master asked him to do so, Mr. Amerson was not very favorably impressed by either the boy or his employer, and left things as he found them, came back home and wrote Mr. Northrop all the particulars. The affair will probably bring about some interesting developments.

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## Covington and Macon.

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## City Court.

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## Stable Re-covered.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The council have at last ordered that the stables at the city barracks be re-covered. The old roof had become so leaky that it was a misery.

## The First Baptist Church.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The workmen have begun operations in clearing away the debris of the burned ruins of the First Baptist church, and Mr. Pettit will push the work forward.

## Personal Gossip.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Miss Hattie Freeman is visiting friends in Madison. Hon. W. N. Spence and wife are here from Camilla.

Judge C. C. Kibble was up from Hawkinsville yesterday.

Miss Estelle Chestney is off for a visit to Washington, D. C.

Peter Edwards, the lunatic, has been sent to the asylum. It is the first darkey I ever heard of that is a lunatic.

Miss Carrie Loomis of Hawkinsville, is visiting friends in Macon.

Miss Clavelia Everett of Fort Valley, is visiting Mrs. W. W. Wrigley, this city.

Miss Sallie Earp, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. C. Holmes, Barnesville.

This afternoon at 5 p. m. Mrs. Anderson Reese gave a tea party to friends at her residence in Washington.

Last night Mrs. Charles H. Smith and her son passed through the city on their way home from south Florida. Bill Arp got off at Waycross, in search of an item, and got left. He passed through on today's train. They will be glad to get back to the old home at Cartersville after being away so long. I was glad to learn that the boy was convalescing.

## Ward Brought to Rome.

ROME, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Julius Ward, who killed Crawford several miles from Rome a few weeks ago, an account of whose capture was published in Tuesday's *CONSTITUTION* was brought to Rome today by the sheriff of Cherokee county, Ala., and lodged in jail. He claims that the killing was done in self-defense.

## Fall Against the Saw.

CAMILLA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—This morning Mrs. Ida, who was working at the sawmill of Dr. & Townsend, about two miles of Camilla, fell against the saw while it was running and was instantly killed. The saw cut off one hand and half severed his body.

## Floral Society.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The movement for the organization of a floral society is meeting with great success. Permanent organization will be effected in a few days, and the proposition is to hold an exhibition in the spring. A number of amateur florists are interested in the movement.

## COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

The Woman's Temperance Christian Union—Dancing the German.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its annual election of officers today with the following result: Mrs. W. J. McAllister, president; Mrs. W. B. Bradford, secretary; Miss Mary Bradford, treasurer.

A german will be given at the Perry house by L'Allegro German club tomorrow night, complimentary to Miss Rosa Beck, of Griffin.

Miss Florida Wellborn will give a german next Tuesday night, complimentary to her guests, Miss Wright and Miss Applegate, of Indianapolis.

Miss L. M. Mott will give a german one night next week, complimentary to Miss Eason, of Charleston.

James Moffett and Mrs. Nelson were married at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Floyd, in Meriwether county last night. The groom is the popular sheriff of that county.

## THE GOLD HUNTERS.

How the People of Resaca Were Humbugged By a Tramp.

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Miss Sallie Earp, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. C. Holmes, Barnesville.

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Last night Mrs. Charles H. Smith and her son passed through the city on their way home from south Florida. Bill Arp got off at Waycross, in search of an item, and got left. He passed through on today's train. They will be glad to get back to the old home at Cartersville after being away so long. I was glad to learn that the boy was convalescing.

Ward Brought to Rome.

ROME, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Julius Ward, who killed Crawford several miles from Rome a few weeks ago, an account of whose capture was published in Tuesday's *CONSTITUTION* was brought to Rome today by the sheriff of Cherokee county, Ala., and lodged in jail. He claims that the killing was done in self-defense.

Fall Against the Saw.

CAMILLA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—This morning Mrs. Ida, who was working at the sawmill of Dr. & Townsend, about two miles of Camilla, fell against the saw while it was running and was instantly killed. The saw cut off one hand and half severed his body.

Floral Society.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The movement for the organization of a floral society is meeting with great success. Permanent organization will be effected in a few days, and the proposition is to hold an exhibition in the spring. A number of amateur florists are interested in the movement.

## EXCHANGE EXCERPTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED FROM GEORGIA WEEKLIES.

An Unlucky House in Barnett—Gold in Cherokee County—A Prosperous Young Farmer in Fulton County—Culture of Broom Corn—Other Items of General Interest.

Lawrenceville cries aloud for a tinsmith. Rev. Atticus and Haygood will preach in Marietta on Sunday.

Building is brisk in Brunswick. Many new residences are in course of construction.

Cartersville claims to be the largest congregation of any town of its size in the state.

Baldwin county jail is now empty. The jail fees for six months amounted to only \$300.

The M. & N. Ga. railroad will run trains to White Park Springs, March 1st, which is considered to be the finest summer resort in north Georgia, except Marietta.

But a year or two ago sea island cotton was a rarity at Hoboken on the B. & W. railroad. W. E. Burdett will run a roller cotton gin and mill from 300 to 300 bales go to Brunswick from that station.

Mr. R. P. Taylor, an energetic and practical young farmer of Pulaski county, made last year one hundred and six heavy bales of cotton on 200 acres of land. He also made a sufficient quantity of cotton, potatoes, syrup, etc., to support the farm in the present year. He ran eight plows and cultivated his 200 acres.

There is a house in Barnett which is remarkably unlucky. It was built in 1876, and five or six families have since moved into and out of it. Not a family has occupied the house a year without the death of one of its members. It has been built nine or ten years, and the house is in a state of decay. The roof is leaking, and the walls are falling in.

Colonel J. W. Anderson has purchased the interest in the Covington Star, formerly owned by his partner, Mr. Henry J. Willis. Mr. Willis goes to Jackson, Tennessee, to take an interest in the True Baptist, which is published at that place. He is a brilliant and excellent journalist, and is doubtless to be successful in his new field.

Colonel Anderson will continue to make the Covington Star one of the best weeklies in the state.

In the Cosby escape between Sharon and Barnett, it is claimed that Will Kendrick was not present with the party. Mr. E. L. Kendrick writes that "Cosby came to Sharon on the night train from Barnett, and hired a horse and driver, and as his driver was not here he asked me to go with him. Cosby said that he wanted to see a young lady at Barnett and have a talk with her for an hour. If his intention was to steal her, or to shoot her brother-in-law, I am not aware of the fact."

Madison Madisonian. It has always been a popular and successful paper, and attempts to supersede it have not been successful. The young men of the community have been very much interested in the outcome of this successful article. There is no better climate than that of Morgan, nor any better soil than our fallow lands, and even uplands, for this staple to be found anywhere in the state. It is a hardy plant, easily and cheaply cultivated, and very profitable. When we know that nine-tenths of all the brooms sold and used in the state are imported at great expense, it appears to be a wise investment to turn our attention to this crop. The trifling cost of raising it, the small amount of labor required, and the fact that it is not subject to

VIRGINIA AND  
ROAD.  
Georgia.  
ORT LINE.  
TA. ATLANTA TO MACON  
NNAH, AND  
UTES.  
GA AND THE WEST.  
S SOUTHEAST.  
Depot at Chattanooga  
Southern Railway and  
Baylor division. Nau-  
n's Railway.  
Sleeping Cars daily  
AND FLORIDA.  
Without delay.  
RUNNING BETWEEN  
MONVILLE, FLA.,  
extra fares  
schedule on a basis  
all trains are run)

## ONE WOMAN'S ROMANCE.

THE STORY OF A COTTON TRADER  
DURING THE WAR.

Her Arrest, Charged With Being a Federal Spy,  
and Her Sudden Release by a Confederate Kind-  
ness With White Oil Bottles. Favor  
Now Given in Wealth and Ease.

From the Philadelphia Times.

In the spring of 1864 I was assigned to duty as an assistant adjutant general of the military district of —, confederate states army. For the purposes of this narrative it is unnecessary to fix the locality of this district or to describe it geographically, further than to state that it fronted westward on the Mississippi river.

There were certain blockade runners around with licenses obtained from the war department at Richmond, over whose movements we had no control, who fitted to and fro through the lines, and who seemed to be, as far as we could gather, as much at home with the federal authorities as with our own. With these our relations were brief and formal. To examine their credentials, usually full and satisfactory, to visor their passports and to bid them a civil good-bye, was generally about all that passed between us. There was another class of cotton dealers, however, the speculators and traders buying on their own hook, whom we were appointed especially to look after and who illicitly we were ordered to destroy all their hazards. I do not remember that we had any computations about handling these.

Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, they accepted their discomfiture in various ways and degrees, according to temperament. Some were cool and nonchalant, viewing the untoward result from the philosophic standpoint of the gambler.

Our quarters were established at a hasty cabin, which I shall call Freedom, though not so denominated on the map. Our life had grown irksome with its monotonous round of pocket duty, scouting and watching for contraband cotton, varied by an occasional brush with some lonely tattered gunboat surprised at anchor in the river, or with small bodies of federal cavalry, continually passing to and fro along the various roads. It was October when with gratification I learnt that the war had come well for our side that summer of 1864.

It was growing dark and I was just preparing to go to my quarters when a corporal entered, accompanied by a woman. A glance was sufficient to inform me that she was an involuntary visitor. I offered her a chair and learned that she had been captured some distance back of Red Post (a river town of considerable importance, garrisoned by a heavy force of federal troops), under circumstances which seemed to justify the suspicion that she was a spy. She was apparently thirty years of age, with insignificant features and a somewhat sun-burnt face, redeemed by a pair of bright, inquisitive eyes; in figure, under-sized, but round and plump and with small hands and feet. Her movements were slow and in shabby contrast to the simple gallic ways of our confederate ladies. Not being of the Jenkins tribe, nor even ordinarily versed in the mysteries of millinery, I cannot describe her costume, beyond that she wore a long black silk garment of the cloak kind, which reached almost to her feet. This garment was splashed with mud from top to bottom and gave to its wearer a most pitiful look. The woman was a slave, and the wretchedness of her situation, but she was a cool hand and met every question as to her movements and plans with courage and promptness. She gave her name as Mrs. Eugene Verdure, a widow, a native of a large southern city, but now a resident of Red Post, where she kept a boarding house. In answer to the inquiry as to what she was doing in the Federal lines, her reply came promptly: "I had been sent on Greenerbriar creek to visit the plantation of some friends, and was on my way home."

THOUGHT HER A SAV ALL THE SAME.

However, we were persuaded that her story was an invention, that her presence in our lines was the result of a purpose, and that purpose was to be a social character as much as herself, nor of a benevolent nature concerning ourselves.

I conducted her to the office of my commander and having made my report left her with him. In a few moments she was brought back with the instructions: "Detail this woman till tomorrow morning; after which send her to division headquarters in charge of a staff officer, with all the papers in her hands, and let the quartermaster to furnish necessary supplies."

I reflected a moment. It was easy to say, "Detail this woman until tomorrow," but how was I to do it? The house occupied as headquarters was of the cottage build, so common in the south—a porch in front, a hall through the middle, a couple of rooms tandem-wise on each side of the hall and another porch at the back. The general and one-half the house for his use. The other half was occupied by the adjutant general's office and as the sleeping apartments of an aide-de-camp, one or two clerks and an orderly. I did not belong to the headquarters' mess, but was a member of one composed of the post commissary and other officers having its rendezvous in the village hotel, where I also passed the night.

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"Madam, I am ordered to detail you a prisoner till tomorrow and then send you under escort to division headquarters." She was not a lady, that was evident, but she was a woman, and I was conscious of an instinctive aversion for the task assigned me. She looked me coolly in the face and said: "This is a very unjust proceeding. I have been guilty of nothing that should subject me to such treatment. I am a gentleman and will not be treated as a common criminal."

"I can assure you that you are to remain here now, either sit up all night by the fire or seek what repose you can on blankets on the floor." She was dead game, no doubt, but at such a dismal prospect her countenance fell. "I am an unfortunate woman and cruelly misjudged, and I am wet, cold, and hungry. Why, I am a gentleman and will not be treated as a common criminal."

Seizing my hat I went to the hotel and stated the case to the landlady, a rough old woman, but honest and kindly. "Bring her here. I'll see what can be done." I went back to my office and my prisoner, and told her that I had found suitable quarters for her at the hotel.

Next morning she went quietly away in an ambulance to division headquarters accompanied by a staff officer.

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In a few days she returned in the same manner she went, and looked on with undisguised pleasure and some malice, as I opened and read a letter from the division commander to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence against Mrs. Verdure to detail her as a spy; she was to be allowed to return to Red Post.

She entered the landlady's room, and the woman could not get away from her lines; she would be dealt with severely. I read it through carefully and then said: "You are free to go home. When do you wish to start?"

"Right now," she replied, emphatically. In a few moments the carriage was at the door.

Her own, by the way, the same in which she was captured, and I took her to it. Before setting out she told me with the only touch of genuine feeling that she had been in her whole conduct: "Good-bye, major. I shall not forget your kindness to me. Stranger things have happened than that it should be in my power to serve you. If you knew what I know you would think it very probable. Remember what I say. Good-bye."

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The officer in command of the regiment which covered that road sent word that he would contest every inch of ground, but that his force was wholly inadequate to give battle and begged for reinforcements. He was one of our most gallant colonels, a man of boundless courage, a true soldier, and I knew he would never ask for help if he did not need it. Before any plan of action could be decided upon, another courier rode in at great speed to announce a similar advance upon another road. In a very short time intelligence reached us of like movements at all points, and then we knew that a general raid of federal troops was being made upon the district. I remained at Red Post all day, with the general receiving and sending dispatches. At nightfall the enemy entered the village on all the roads front and rear. I was standing in the street by the side of my horse and hearing the grinding sound of horses' feet behind me, turned, and by the light of a lamp streaming from a window, saw the shoulder strap of a federal officer. I sprung into my saddle, spurred my horse and set off at full speed. It was too late, however, because my horse darted and I rolled off him. In another instant I was a prisoner. The capture and surprise of the place was thorough and complete. I give the yankees credit for that.

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The federal force remained at Freedom two or three days. The confederate prisoners were kept under close guard, but were otherwise kindly treated. Just why our captors remained so long at Freedom was not apparent at the time. Subsequent events fully justified the belief that the confederates had been captured at the same time and more than in proportion to the meaning of Mrs. Verdure's movements in connection with it. Mounted on a sorry steed and placed between two troopers I set off at the head of the column of prisoners, and after a weary tramp reached the town of Red Post. Thoughts of escape from capture completely filled through my mind, but I had the misfortune to fall into the hands of our troopers. Here a slight color mantled her cheeks and with a conscious smile she went on:

"You see I am a person of consequence here. At last I was released from imprisonment, as you remember, and reached home in safety.

Everybody seemed eager to hear about my adventures in Dixie. I did not intend to make any confidante of my story, however, relate the whole story to General dwelling especially upon your courtesy, and exacted a promise from him to take good care of you in the event of your capture.

MORE ABOUT THE COTTON.

"Just behind the federal cavalry in this late raid was a large contingent of confederate troops. I believe in Freedom we had all the time needed to load up and haul the cotton into Red Post. In fact, from some points the wagons made several trips."

"Did you manage to secure all your cotton?"

"Well, there was a little of it captured, but I believe some bands of confederate troopers, who had marched to the rear of the federal force, did not enter to the rear of us."

"You planned to tell me now you guarded against fraud on the part of your associates in the matter of dividing the spoils?"

"I'll tell you how. Most of them are so situated that they dare not avow their connection with the business. These voluntarily put their cotton in my name. The others consent to do the same in order to secure protection. It is shipped from Red Post in my name, sold for my account and the proceeds are sent in bank to my credit. So you perceive that they are dependent upon my good faith, not I upon theirs. Not a stiver of the money do they get until Mrs. Verdure pays herself."

At nightfall we joined our comrades on board a United States transport lying at the wharf, our paroles expire as we crossed the plank, and were soon on our way to a large camp of federal prisoners. As I took leave of my hostess, she said:

"Now, I'll tell you what I say."

"Yes, you have most undoubtedly. What-ever I was enabled to show you at Freedom has been amply required. We are at war."

I have seen Mrs. Verdure but twice since. Once, not many years after the war, was it, when she passed on the arm of the federal general who had captured me and with whom I had dined the night of my visit to Red Post. Turning to the clerk I said: "Do you know those people?"

"Oh! yes, they are stopping here—General —, formerly of the union army, and his wife. Not a pretty woman, but awfully smart, they say. They are breathing a heap of money and are rich, widow of —."

A few years later I encountered the interesting pair on the streets of a large city. They looked wealthy, idle and luxurious. Crowds' feet were gathering about the fine eyes of madame, and I thought she wore an air of listless ennui. They live abroad now, chiefly in a gay continental city. I wonder if ever recalls her career as a cotton trader."

"Have you forgotten me?"

"It was my quondam prisoner at Freedom, the so-called spy, Mrs. Verdure!"

I was speechless with surprise. The staff officer had remarked on our way from the hotel to Red Post, "I have a friend at Red Post, and I had no suspicion of his meaning. What with perplexity at finding myself a guest of the little woman and my fatigue after the long ride and the intense cold (it was November) and we had been despoiled of our overcoats, I must have looked forlorn enough."

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ENTERTAINED EIGHT ROYALLY.

My hostess seemed to appreciate my embarrassment, and I was soon seated at a table in a restaurant, with a large, stout, bald-headed, middle-aged man, who was a member of one of the post commissaries, and a member of the confederate army.

I conducted her to the office of my commander and having made my report left her with him. In a few moments she was brought back with the instructions: "Detail this woman till tomorrow morning; after which send her to division headquarters in charge of a staff officer, with all the papers in her hands, and let the quartermaster to furnish necessary supplies."

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERYDAY  
BY THE WEAVER AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY CARRIERS  
IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER  
MONTH, \$2 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$4 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS  
LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN  
THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE  
PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,  
SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE  
ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock, a.m.: Fair weather; winds generally northerly; stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature except at Jacksonville, slightly colder followed by slowly rising temperature. East Gulf: Fair, warmer weather, wind generally shifting to easterly.

It is something to be a congressman. Each member gets this year 6,500 packages of vegetable seeds, besides 500 packages of flower seeds. With such materials a great deal can be done in a campaign.

DAKOTA begins to fear that she cannot gain admission into the union on the half-shell, and movement is now on foot to bring in the whole territory. In the meantime Dakota may be assured that her vote will not count in the next presidential election.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued his address to the electors of Midlothian, in which he refers to the salient points of the policy. He makes prominent the Irish question and speaks of Irish self-government as a matter to be considered.

THE French assembly has ordered the sale of the crown jewels. These baubles of royalty only serve to keep alive a sentiment hostile to the government, while the proceeds from their sale may do much good. At the sale the Bourbons will have a chance to purchase the crown of their fathers.

The discovery was made in the federal treasury department yesterday that while forty men were carried on the roll as laborers, only ten of them responded to the call for work. Investigation proved that the absent thirty were frauds upon the public service, lounging around the department awaiting pay day. They were promptly outrooted with their snow shovels.

If any woman was ever entitled to a divorce it is Mrs. Emma Genninger, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She states that last September he tried to cut her throat with a razor. In December he took a clothes line and tried to strangle her. Failing in this he tried to stab her with an ax. Then he killed her. She escaped all of these dangers and now wants a separation.

### The Georgia Midland Subscriptions.

There are two points about the Georgia Midland subscription to which we call attention.

1. The subscription is not binding until it has been formally turned over by a board of Atlanta trustees to the directors of the road. All lists of subscribers are put in the hands of these trustees and are the property of the subscribers until the trustees are satisfied that they will be properly protected and expanded. They are then turned over to the road and become binding.

2. In no event are the Atlanta subscriptions binding except as the road is built southward from Atlanta. The first installment of 25 per cent is payable when twenty miles have been built southward from Atlanta, and 25 per cent for every succeeding twenty miles. When the last subscription is payable there will be eighty miles of road built towards Columbus, which of course means the whole road.

This will be the best investment Atlanta ever made. It is good at every point. And when the subscription is finished the work will begin.

### Our Friends From Ohio.

We take it for granted that our friends from Ohio mean business in coming to see us. And beyond the sincere welcome with which we greet them we have a few words of business for them.

Georgia is, in our opinion, the best farming state in the union. We may be asked, if it is the best state why it is not the richest. The reply is direct. When General Sherman started his march to the sea he telegraphed Grant, "I will make Georgia howl." If Georgia did not howl it was not because the hand of war was not laid heavily on her. Our towns and cities were destroyed, our farms devastated, our stock killed, homes and fences burned and the state was one stretch of desolation. The farmers, coming home ragged and barefoot and dazed from the war, found they had literally nothing to begin work with. Their money was valueless, their slaves freed, their families decimated. With this scanty resource they had to solve new problems and strike new lines of experiment. They had to buy implements and machinery, rebuild their houses and fences and stock their farms on credit. The testimony of farmers, collected through the agricultural department, showed that they paid an average of 54 per cent per annum interest on their supplies. When our visitors see what Georgia's farmers have accomplished in spite of all disadvantages they will agree that their progress is amazing. It must be remembered, too, that Georgia has only lately become a manufacturing state, and that the farmers have had no home markets, and no markets at all for perishable truck.

Our staple crop—cotton—is the best money crop of the world. When supplemented by other crops and made with home raised meat and corn it never fails to bring prosperity and competency. In Georgia wheat and cotton grow in the same field, clover and rice thrive side by side. Our climate is incomparable, except when an Ohio excursion comes down and brings its weather with it. Work in open field need never be impeded a day in the year for heat or cold. Cattle graze nine months in the year. Lands are cheap and a pittance buys a farm. Our laborers are the best in the world when they are well fed, docile, strong and willing. Our soil is worn somewhat by the desperate farming of the past fifteen years, but responds quickly to good treatment, and is capable of the highest results. Our school system is fine, churches

abound, law and order prevail, taxes are low, society is good and the people are frank and hospitable. No where on this earth can a sober, industrious, intelligent farmer find a better home than in Georgia.

It may be asked, then, why so much of Georgia is offered for sale. In the first place, there is abundance of land for sale in any state. In the second place, the intensive system of farming has made marvelous progress in Georgia. "A little farm well tilled" is becoming the proverb of the Georgia farmer. The sun patch is replacing the field, and the meadow supplants the barren. The man who has been scratching a plantation now realizes there is more money in cultivating a small farm. Consequently the owner of a thousand acres, concentrating on five hundred acres, has five hundred acres for sale. Intensive farming is splitting up the old plantations and the new made farms await purchasers.

A wise man should not buy without inspection. No man should locate a home without studying the situation. That is what we want our visitors to do. Look over the ground carefully. When you find what you want buy it. We will be glad to have you settle in Georgia. You will agree with us after you have lived here it is the best state in the union.

### About Settlers.

An impulsive correspondent, who writes us an anonymous letter, protests with some degree of bitterness against THE CONSTITUTION's arraignment of the republican party. "I will not sign my name to this," says our correspondent, "for you would put me down, perhaps, as a radical, which I am not." As a matter of fact, it should make no difference our correspondent what THE CONSTITUTION thinks of his politics. In the interest of good morals, he should have signed his name to his letter.

But sometimes an anonymous letter suggests comment, and this is one of the occasions. Our correspondent says that he has been traveling a good deal lately in the northwest, and he has discovered that THE CONSTITUTION has a tremendous influence that section. He tells us that our lightest utterances are noted and seriously taken. Every criticism we make of the grand old party of moral ideas is treasured up and placed to the discredit of Georgia. As a result of all this the people of the northwest have a strong prejudice against Georgia. "They speak well of Florida, but they have a horror of Georgia." They cannot be prevailed upon to purchase lands here because they do not think they will be able to express their sentiments freely.

And pray why? Because THE CONSTITUTION is in the habit of expressing its sentiments freely; because THE CONSTITUTION is in the habit of expressing its sentiments in regard to the republican party as an organization. All this is supremely silly. Does our correspondent suppose that it is necessary, in order to invite settlers from the northwest, for the republican party is the finest affair of the kind ever known to history, and that it is the duty of everybody forthwith to become republicans. As a matter of fact, isn't this too high a price to pay for settlers from the northwest?

Our correspondent has evidently been struck by a cold wave in the northwest, and his faculties are numbed. There is not a man of intelligence in that whole region but knows that there is as much political tolerance in Georgia as there is in any state of the north. If there are any people there who are not aware of this fact, then we do not hesitate to say that they would make undesirable settlers. What we want in Georgia is men of strong common sense and not imbeciles.

### Southern Steel and Iron.

The Iron and Steel association of Pennsylvania congratulates its members upon the fact that southern-made irons are no longer formidable competitors of the Pennsylvania article. "The reason for this is that the rates of freight have been raised on southern roads to an extent that keeps the southern product in its natural market, and the trunk lines have so far advanced freight that the Ohio irons and those from the southwest are not coming into competition with those of Pennsylvania." We take this very interesting information from a dispatch made up in Philadelphia "from" advises recently received by the Iron and Steel association. It undoubtedly sets forth the situation, as the iron makers of Pennsylvania desire it to be, and as they have contrived to have it become.

The east controls nearly every railroad line in the south. Perhaps it would be nearer the mark to say eastern men control every line; for the lines they do not own can be controlled by southern lines that they do own. Southern railroads cannot, therefore, be depended upon in a contest between southern irons and eastern irons. The former might be protected at times, and was stimulated, but no manufacturer could tell when the policy would be changed.

There must in short be found water transporation for the iron of the three states whose interests are identical in several respects.

The opening of the Tennessee river to Chattanooga and to Knoxville will furnish an outlet for Georgia and Tennessee iron; and the opening of the Warrior and Coosa rivers would supplement the splendid work at Muscle Shoals, and enable the iron masters of the three states to demand reasonable rates at the hands of the railroad companies.

They could demand such rates now, but the chances of securing them would not be what they would be when we have open water routes to the Mississippi valley and the gulf.

These water routes are indispensable to the prosperity of this section, and the representatives of the three states should combine their energies and influence to procure large and immediate appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee, Coosa and Warrior rivers. The two Alabama rivers should be opened as speedily as possible—the Warrior to the ore beds and coal fields of the Warrior basin, and the Coosa to Rome. The navigation of the Tennessee will soon be open to Knoxville.

### Business in January.

The statistics for 1885 show that the exportation of breadstuffs, provisions and cotton have fallen off \$60,000,000, as compared with the previous year. But imports were also decreased, and last year was \$101,000,000, against \$120,000,000 in 1884, and \$108,000,000 in 1883. Our foreign trade is still in good

dition, but the decrease in exports is severely felt in many home branches of business. It is one of the causes of the prevailing dullness in business.

Outside of these facts there is nothing in the situation of a discouraging nature. The demand for steel rails is still good; print-cloths are advancing; the demand for other manufactured goods keeps nearly all the factories in operation, and labor finds employment. It is certain that more machinery is running now than a year or six months ago, and yet stocks are not increasing. Money is plentiful and cheap, but more of it is going into works of construction; and any enterprise that deserves credit is gaining it. More railroads will be built this year than were built last year or the year before. Commercial failures are still in, but we hope to get democrats in their places before the season is over.

"ARE the rascals in or out?" asks the Philadelphia News. Well, as many of them are still in, but we hope to get democrats in their places before the season is over.

There seems to be a good deal of sympathy for Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary at Allegheny City, Pa., for murder. At a distance it seems that Mr. Weston really killed a man in self defense, or at the worst it was only a case of manslaughter. Even a millionaire has some rights, and it is an outrage to pull one up away from home and chuck him into the penitentiary simply because he is rich and has no friends.

SPAKING of the position of Greece, the Brooklyn Eagle is reminded of a sailor who was to be ascertained from the penitentiary through a country church yard came to a tombstone inscribed: "I am not dead, but sleeping." "Well," said Jack with marked disapproval, "if I was dead, I'd say so, like a man." Greece is not ready to speak up.

MR. BEEHAN COLE, the oldest railroad conductor in the United States, died at Sheboygan, Wis., the other day. He left a request that those who attended his funeral should not remove their hats during the outdoor services. At this season of the year such a fashion is undesirable.

THE difficulty with which democratic senators will have to deal in defending the president is the fact that the administration has persistently announced that it would make no changes only for cause.

THE probability is that Mr. Cleveland will compel the senate to give up some of its reasons.

THE Bell telephone editors appear to be willing very uneasy.

HERE is a New England romance. Maurice Johnson, of Lowell, Mass., went to Harvard and spent his money lavishly. He fell in love with Kitty Chase, the daughter of a prosperous merchant. In the course of time Johnson lost all his money, and was told that he was not welcome in the Chase family. His sweetheart stuck to him, but he was proud and fled the city. Twelve years later he established himself as a prosperous physician in New York, and one night was called to see a lady patient. He found his old sweetheart, and continued his visits until her recovery. Then he married. It was the same old story.

THIS is not bad. In Washington, the other day, a young physician was called from his office to attend a lady in a carriage. Receiving no answer to his greeting to the patient he supposed she had fainted. He stepped in and found her a corpse. Driving by the side of the dead woman to her residence, he then went to the hospital, and related his experience to his colleagues. Then remarking, "I feel faint," he fell dead from paralysis. A moment before he appeared to be in perfect health.

THE signal service code of signals is simple and easily understood. Take the following for instance.

THE sun of red is weather warm. A sun of blue is weather cold. A crescent red is weather cold, a crescent blue is fair. A sun of blue is fair. A sun of blue, a blue star, local stormy skies. A square of black on flag of white. A cold wave comes in all its might.

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

CHAMPAGNE is now the fashionable wine in England.

A NEW cremation society has been organized in Philadelphia.

THE first course in the menu of hell is what Rev. Dr. Talmage calls a divorce.

THE population of Australia doubles in twenty years; that of the United States in twenty.

WALTER BESANT says there is no cookery in America. Did Mr. Besant ever eat any corn-field peas, prepared in Georgia?

STORMS and earthquakes are predicted for this month in this country. Predictions are cheap these days, and very few care for them.

A FEDERAL pensioner recently declined to give his pension because the government derives most of its revenues from whisky and tobacco. His conscientious will not keep him warm during the cold snap.

ONE of the most picturesque evangelists of the day is Bob Hart, the ex- negro minister. Hart, whose real name is Sutherland, has recently exhibited himself as a sinner of the most uproarious and alcoholic variety. It is something of a novelty to see a preacher bob up serenely in the pulpit and say: "My brethren, for the past two weeks I have been at the command of my master, Dumfound, and the stranger appearance of the speaker, the coachman did as he was told. Burr quickly thrusts his head from the side of the carriage, and in a sharp voice ejaculated: "Sir, by what authority do you stop my carriage?" "By authority of the town of Milford," came the quick response.

"I am Deacon Rigby, titling man, duly appointed by the town authorities." At this explanation Burr's features relaxed the frown which was gathering, and the statesman pleasantly said: "Well, well, Pleaon, I honor you for doing your duty; but if I have violated any law of this state you must report the matter to United States government, for I am Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States."

With a stumped glance at the speaker, the officious titling man mechanically doffed his hat and with a rush and rumble the equipage of the government dignitary resumed its journey.

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MR. JOHN B. GOW, now in his sixtieth year, and living near Worcester, Mass., has lectured over seven thousand times.

THE Boston Herald announced at this early hour that the mudwumps will vote neither the republican nor the democratic ticket.

MR. ALEXANDER COOPER has closed an honorary membership of the local country democratic club of Ohio. Crane, the other Dr. Crane, is a republican.

IT is said that when Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was asked why he read a Sunday newspaper, he replied: "I desire to know how God ruled the world since yesterday."

THE Boston Transcript is authority for the statement that a tailor in that city has completed an overcoat, the value of which is \$1,000. It contains sixty-nine yards of blue silk and a lining of the Schuykill, mixed with large proportion of the distillate of the bones of their ancestors."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. SCOTT will remove his running stable to Cape Charles, Va., to be trained for the spring campaign. Mr. Scott has an extensive farm there, and has constructed a fine track and quarters to accommodate the horses.

THE missing seal of the confederate states has been the subject of much discussion. The St. Louis Republican perhaps gets to the bottom of it with the following: When the southern confederacy was about to collapse—after Richmond had been evacuated—as the vanguard of the army was about leaving the city, a raid was made upon the government buildings. The confederate archives, which were afterward sold to the United States government, had been taken away, and nearly everything of value had been either carried off or destroyed.

Colonel John T. Pickett, who had charge of the remaining forces, found the seal in the capitol building, and not wishing it to fall into the hands of the enemy, put it into his pocket. After the close of the war Colonel Pickett went to Mexico, taking the seal with him, where he remained for some years, and amassed considerable property. Returning to this country in 1872, he settled in Washington city, commenced the practice of law, where the writer became acquainted with him, and learned this bit of history of the seal. We saw the seal in the possession of Colonel Pickett on more than one occasion. In 1873 Colonel Pickett conceived the idea of turning this valuable treasure of a blessing to the widows and orphans of the confederate states. Accordingly he had quite a number of fac-similes of the seal made, some in gold and some in silver, nicely mounted and put in a handsome case. The golden ones were sold at seven dol-

lars and the silver ones at five dollars. The proceeds of the sales were placed in the hands of a large firm in Washington, to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the confederacy. He also wrote a little book, giving a history of the "Great or broad seal of the confederate states," as well as of Great Britain and other countries (and which we had the pleasure of printing and binding for him), the proceeds of the sales of which were put in the same channel.

"ARE the rascals in or out?" asks the Philadelphia News. Well, as many of them are still in, but we hope to get democrats in their places before the season is over.

THE monotony of Mr. Fish's prison life is easily interrupted by occasional visits to New York. He lodges at the Murray Hill hotel, where his expenses are about \$50 a day. Witnesses of his importance and in his circumstances come high. Mr. Fish is fond of travel and excitement, so that he never shrinks from the service of a subpoena. His artistic taste survives his incarceration, and he recently told the warden of the Auburn prison that he would give \$25 to see a good ballet.

Price of two hem (average)..... 2800

Price of one hem (average)..... 4100

Thus B loses 15% on each hem he sells at five for two dollars, or forty cents apiece, and 15% on ten dollars amounts to one dollar, which, added to \$25, makes the same that the hem would have sold for separately.

### PRESIDENT THOMAS SPEAKS.

S.

Short Stop.

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## THE GEORGIA MIDLAND.

THE COMMITTEE BUSY AT WORK RAISING THE MONEY.

A Meeting of the Committee at The Constitution Office Yesterday and the Road Fully Discussed—The Demand for It Absolutely Imperative—Meet Again Today.

The committee on the Georgia Midland road met yesterday at eleven o'clock at THE CONSTITUTION office, Captain English in the chair. Mr. E. P. Chamberlain introduced Mr. Blalock, of Fayette county, who subscribed one thousand dollars to the fund, and stated that Fayette county would add ten thousand dollars.

Mr. H. T. Inman made some inquiry as to the position of Atlanta's subscription list. He did not believe that the stock should be sacrificed or gobbled up. With three thousand dollars a mile he believed it was easy to build the road upon the very best terms and for a low price. He would take the subscription papers himself and guarantee to put the road there promptly and cheaply.

Colonel R. F. Maddox broke in: "I will take half of the contract with you, and we can build the road so that the stock will be good when it is finished."

Mr. Inman: "I am willing to give one thousand dollars to see the road built, but I am not willing to throw away any more. If the stock can be carefully guarded the money can be raised without any trouble."

Mr. Grady said he agreed with Mr. Ogleby's motion at the Tuesday night's meeting. That there ought to be a board of trustees selected by the Atlanta stockholders to take care of the road, and that the rights of subscribers out of Atlanta were protected.

The high character of the gentlemen in charge in Columbus was assurance to those who knew them that every precaution would be taken to protect all interest, but men when asked to subscribe wanted to know exactly how their stock would be protected. Put the subscription papers in a safe, and the committee proposed of such men as Messrs. Inman, Maddox, Adair, Chamberlain, Ogleby, Haas and English, and every Atlantan would feel that his subscription would not be turned over until all of his rights and the rights of the city were protected. As that motion was withdrawn from the meeting, he thought the committee ought to pass it.

Mr. Inman said that he had studied the matter carefully and was satisfied that if the road was properly built the stock would be good; would certainly be worth something. The road runs through the best opening in Georgia, is an air-line, and could be cheaply built.

Mr. Haas said Mr. Ogleby's motion would have passed the meeting if it had been pressed, and the committee might take it up. The people would be willing to pay for the road, but there was a board of trustees between them and a surrender of their subscription. But to put up one hundred thousand dollars and turn the lists over without examination, was unbusinesslike.

Mr. Chamberlain moved that a board of five trustees be appointed by this committee to take charge of the Atlanta subscription lists, to hold them in trust for the subscribers until the trustees were satisfied that the subscribers' rights were protected, and that Atlanta's rights were protected.

Mr. A. D. Adair seconded this motion. He said that he had subscribed \$500 which he was willing to give away, but if the subscription was put in business shape and in the hands of good trustees, he was willing to add to his subscription.

Mr. Frank Rice said that he had not been impressed with the necessity of the road until he had studied the situation. "We must absolutely have it," he said, "and I am willing to double my subscription, or quadruple it if necessary, to get the road. We must have it, and I will give as much as any man in proportion of trustees might be appointed."

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that it would be well to postpone the selection of the trustees until today's meeting, and that the number should be enlarged to perhaps ten, so that every class might be represented and every interest protected. He stated that he made this statement with more frankness, because he did not want and would not take a place as trustee, but that the selection should be made deliberately and with the present, so that no mistake could be made.

Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his motion until the committee meets today at 11 o'clock, when he will renew it. It is earnestly requested that every member of the committee be present.

## SHOT THROUGH THE LEG.

Jeff Stewart Shoots Himself Through the Hand and Leg—It Was an Accident.

Jeff Stewart, a fireman at Winship's foundry, shot himself quite seriously last night. The shooting was accidental.

Stewart is a young white man. He lives at the East Fair street. Yesterday afternoon he went out his pistol and began oiling it. When supper was announced Stewart put his pistol down, and after supper completed oiling it. After oiling the pistol one of the cartridges caught in one of the chambers, and while Stewart was trying to extract it with his knife it exploded. Stewart was holding the knife in his left hand with the muzzle pointed to the floor. He fell, and the knife passed entirely through the palm of the hand, crushing the bone as it went, and then entered the upper part of the right leg. The ball passed through the leg and lodged under the skin. The ball struck the leg one-eighth of an inch to the left of where it entered it would have severed the main artery. Dr. Armstrong took the ball out and rendered the necessary attention. Stewart will not be able to resume work for several days.

## THE SECOND ELIJAH.

The Singular Death of Ashcroft Surrounded By His Dogs.

RENO, Nev., February 4.—One week ago last Sunday the body of a man, frozen stiff, was found, a short distance north of North Platte, in a miserable hut of sod, branches of trees, and stones, with a rudely thatched roof. The roof was surrounded and jealously guarded by at least fifteen dogs. Seven of them had to be shot before the party of discovery could approach. Another unusually large wolf dog, with a noble head, strong limbs, and a coat almost jet black, lay close beside his master's master. A hungry glare in his eyes showed that he had been several days without food, and he growled and barked signs of grief.

The bishop took the papers and placed them in a big desk in his study.

Soon after the decision was reached a Constitution reporter called at the bishop's elegant residence, on Pryor street, and asked what the finding was. The bishop declined to state. The reporter remonstrated, saying the people had waited long and anxiously for the result, and to withhold it when the finding had been made would cause general disappointment. The bishop was firm, however, and the reporter, after half an hour's patient pumping, withdrew and returned through the friendly door of his quadrupeds.

After a short consultation in the city editor's room, it was decided to send out

THE STONEWALL JACKSON

of the local department. It was then 9 o'clock and in five minutes there was a silvery jingle in the bishop's hall. A servant girl came tripping to the door and admitted the newspaperman to the room. The bishop was dark except the lamp was the only light.

The bishop wheeled around from his desk and met the reporter with a pleasant smile. He was attired in dressing-gown and slippers, and was slowly smoking a long-stemmed briar pipe.

"Another?" he asked.

"Another," was the reply.

"Well," said he, "I cannot tell you a thing tonight."

"Nothing?"

"Nothing."

"Has not the decision been made?" asked the reporter.

"It has."

"Why can't I get it?"

"I am acting solely as an officer, and I cannot divulge it to you," was the reply.

"But," said Dr. Armstrong, "you have con-

"Not necessarily," said the bishop.

"In state courts," said the reporter, "when a jury says a man is not guilty, that instant he is a free man. If Dr. Armstrong has been acquitted why don't you stop his painful sus- pense?"

"It is a thing I cannot explain to you," said the bishop.

IN THE MORNING.

"When will you announce the result?" asked the newspaperman.

"In the morning," said the bishop.

"Then I beat," said the reporter. "How late will you sit up?"

"Until midnight."

"I'll come at three o'clock in the morning if you'll tell me," said the reporter.

"I hope to be asleep then," said the bishop.

"But," said the reporter, "you're the decision tonight, I like to help stimulate you."

The reporter was engaged in what Colonel Haas would call

"DRILLING IN A DRY HOLE."

He therefore arose to go, and the bishop went with him to the door, and as the scribe stepped out into Colonel Haas's bazaar, the bishop returned to his warm study, where Colonel Haas awaited him.

From the bishop the reporter went to the door. There he found the scribe in his room at the Marshall house. They were Mr. Hunter, Mr. Innes and Mr. Pond. Mr. Strong had gone home. Mr. Rees was spending the night at the home of his daughter. Mr. Pond was lying across the bed. Mr. Lucas was seated in a rocker, and Mr. Hunter was walking up and down the room. They stated that they were bound under the canon law not to reveal the contents of the sealed package that had been sent to the bishop.

"It's seems easy to say whether he was found guilty or not guilty," said the reporter.

"We can't say it," replied the three voices.

"The bishop might want to order a new trial," said a member.

"Sh! there you'll tell something," said another member quickly.

The reporter was pretty well satisfied that new trials were seldom ordered for men who had been acquitted.

WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT.

The reporter then telephoned Dr. Armstrong the circumstance just related.

"I expect your surprise is correct," said the doctor.

"Ask the bishop," said the reporter.

"I'll do that, but I will not ask him what the decision is."

It is understood that three members of the court were for conviction and two for acquittal, and that the decision was a compromise. It is believed by men in position to judge of the case that there has been a decision against the doctor. There was no evidence to convict him of any wrong doing.

First—In drinking beer in a public place.

Second—In visiting houses of bad repute, although on a laudable mission.

And that is thus failed to be a suitable example.

What the penalty will be no one knows.

That is with the bishop. It is hoped that the real status of the case may be given to the public in tomorrow's CONSTITUTION. Every word of the oral and written testimony, with the arguments of counsel, is ready for the printer, if it is decided to print a report of the trial.

FLEEING FROM WATER.

A Canadian Town Flooded With Backwater.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., February 4.—Owing to the cold weather of the past three days, the mouth of the Moira river has been almost completely stopped with ice, and in consequence the water has risen to a height of six inches above the level. Every outlet of the principal business portion of the town has been submerged. The back yards and premises in the rear of the stores on the west side of Front street are also inundated. In another district half a mile square, every building, excepting half a dozen, has its lower floor covered with from six inches to four feet of water, and most of the houses have been inundated. Many garages, factories and other business establishments have all kinds have suspended operations. Numerous families are huddled together in upper stories of houses, and are suffering intensely from the cold, the mercury having fallen below zero. The water in the river is steadily rising, and it is feared that the whole of Front street will become submerged, and the business will be lost.

BENTON, the Charlottesville, Va., forger, was sentenced to six years and was well satisfied.

THE turpentine industry in North Carolina has recently received a great boom.

The First National of Opelika.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Shriver, of Carroll county, introduced a bill to incorporate the American College of the Roman Catholic church of the United States. The incorporators are Archbishops Gibbons of Baltimore, Ryan, of Philadelphia; Corrigan, of New York, and Williams of Boston. The object of the college is the education of young men for the ministry of the Catholic church, the principle office to be in Baltimore.

Good Rat Story.

ANNISTON, Ala., February 4.—[Special.]—Three boys went out hunting on Saturday afternoon, January 30, in Barbour county, Alabama. They came to an old mill situated by a stream and shot a bear. There was a shower of rain. The boys went into the old mill for shelter. Both boys and dogs were frightened to see the whole place covered with rats. The boys and dogs put in to kill the rats, and after about an hour's fight they were surprised to count and see that they had killed 745 rats, three of whom weighed

as much as a man.

His Books Are Correct.

GAVALIANA, February 4.—H. J. Vallean, manager of the Bell Telephone exchange here, appeared on Monday, E. F. Dillon, manager of the Western Union telegraph company, has an appointed temporary manager in his place. Vallean's books are correct as far as examined.

Murder in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, February 4.—In Chesterfield county, on Sunday last, a white man named Hunter, who was under the influence of liquor, a social gambler, committed firing at two men, a colored porter and Pyle, and was killed by a bystander. Courtney and Pyle fired upon Hunter and killed him instantly. Today his slayers had themselves up, and will probably be bailed.

## THE SILENT SIX.

A DECISION REACHED IN THE ARM- STRONG CASE.

Let the Sir Man Who Knows the Earth Refuse to Say a Word on the Subject—A General Idea that the Doctor Was Not Cleared—A Reporter Refused Information.</

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah 7:22 am	To Savannah* 6:00 am
" " 8:00 am	" " 8:00 am
" " 12:30 pm	To Macon* 2:45 pm
" " 5:30 pm	" " 5:30 pm
" " 9:35 pm	To Beaufort* 4:30 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chatanooga 6:51 am	To Chatanooga* 5:00 am
" Marietta* 8:30 am	To Chatanooga* 1:30 pm
" Rome* 11:00 am	To Rome* 8:40 pm
" Chatanooga* 12:30 pm	To Rome* 4:45 pm
" Savannah* 9:35 pm	To Beaufort* 4:30 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma* 7:22 am	To Opelika* 7:35 am
" LaGrange 10:05 am	To Selma* 1:10 pm
" Motson* 1:52 pm	To LaGrange* 4:20 pm
" Opelika* 4:15 pm	To Selma* 9:55 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta* 6:45 am	To Augusta* 6:00 am
" Gwinnett* 9:00 am	To Augusta* 9:30 am
" Decatur 10:40 am	To Clarkston 1:23 pm
" Augusta* 1:00 pm	To Augusta* 2:45 pm
" Marietta* 3:30 pm	To Covington 4:45 pm
" Augusta* 4:45 pm	To Chatanooga 5:00 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.	
From Gainsville* 6:22 am	To Chatanooga* 7:40 am
" Charlie* 12:40 pm	To Gainesville* 4:00 pm
" Charlie* 9:40 pm	To Chatanooga* 4:45 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Bir* 7:15 am	To Bir* 7:00 am
" Bir* 9:00 am	To Bir* 8:45 am
" Bir* 8:00 pm	To Bir* 10:00 pm
1st TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R. DAY EXPRESS FROM SELMA.	
From Atlanta 11:00 am	To Atlanta 12:00 noon
Cannon Ball FROM NEW YORK	
10:30 pm	Night Express North, E. and West 10:45 pm
DAY EXPRESS FROM ATLANTA.	
11:27 pm	Cannon Ball FROM NEW YORK
Night Express FROM Florida	
3:30 pm	Fast Express for Florida
4:00 pm	4:00 pm
Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.	

W. H. PATTERSON,  
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,  
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—  
City, State and Railroad Bonds, Loans on business and residence property negotiated.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,  
BROKER AND DEALER IN  
Bonds & Stocks,

WANTED—  
Stocks—of Georgia, West Point, and South-  
western R. R.; also Georgia bonds maturing next  
April and July. Have also some  
bonds. I am authorized agent for the sale of the  
new state of Georgia 4 per cent bonds.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,  
BANKERS,  
No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM  
bankers, merchants and others, and interest  
allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved  
business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK  
OF ATLANTA, G.A.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY  
Capital & Surplus \$300,000.00.

In Savings Department we issue certificates payable on demand with interest.

Three per cent premium if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

One per cent per annum if left twelve months.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
WHOLESALE!

Commission Merchants

71 South Broad Street,  
Atlanta, - - - - - Georgia.

Telephone 441.

We sell "anything sent us. Make correct and prompt returns. Can give the best reference our city affords. Send us your stuff.

Our specialty: Georgia, Florida and Tennessee Produce.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of certain external diseases, e.g., rheumatism, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. G. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE  
Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.  
ATLANTA, February 4, 1886.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at 1/4 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. B.R. BONDS. ED. Asked.

Bid. Asked. G. R. 6:10 107 1/2 108 1/2

New G. 4% 107

Con. G. 6:12 102 1/2 103 1/2

30 year. 30 107

Con. G. 6:12 102 1/2 103 1/2

G. 78 108 100% 107

G. 78 gold 111

113 A. & C. inc. 99 101

103 M. & A. 100 101

103 W. & A. 100 101

Savannah G. 98 100 102

102 do. 107 109

109 G. 100 102 104

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Short Line  
Shreepoort

MERY!

OURS

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LEANS.

Sleeping Cars

Without Change

AINS.

DAILY.

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